THE
ACCIDENCE,
OR,
FIRST RUDIMENTS
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE,

For the Use of YOUTH.
A New EDITION revised.

AN INTRODUCTION
TO THE
LATIN TONGUE.

The Latin Letters are thus written:

Capitals,

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V X Y Z.

Small, or common,

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s ſ t u v x y z.

Of these Letters, six are named Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, y.*
The rest are called Consonants.
A vowel makes a full and perfect sound of itself, as *e.*
A consonant cannot sound without a vowel, as *be.*
Consonants are divided into mutes, liquids, and double
    letters.
The liquids are, *l, m, n, r ;* The double letters are *j, x, z.*
The remaining letters are called mutes, *K, Y, Z,* are found
    only in words originally Greek.
A syllable, is a distinct sound of one, or more letters pro-
    nounced in a breath.
A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.
Of diphthongs, there are five in number, *au, eu, ei, ae, oe.*
These two last are commonly pronounced as the vowel *e,*
    and are often joined and wrote thus, *æ, œ:*

A 2   THE

THE Parts of Speech are Eight;

1. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; declined.
2. Adverb, Conjunction, Prepofition, Interjection; undeclined.

Of a NOUN.

A NOUN is the name of whatfoever Thing, or, Being, we fee, or, difcourfe of;

Nouns are of two kinds, fubftantives and adjectives:

A noun fubftantive declares its own meaning, and requires not an other word to be joined with it to fhew its fignification; and has commonly, *a, an,* or *the* before it: as *homo* a man; *angelus* an angel; *liber* the book.

A noun adjective always requires to be joined with a fubftantive, of which it fhews the nature, or, quality; as *bonus puer* a good boy; *malus puer* a naughty boy.

Numbers of NOUNS.

NOUNS have two numbers; the fingular, and the plural.

The fingular fpeaketh but of one; as, *Pater* a Father.

The plural fpeaketh of more than one: as, *Patres* Fathers.

Cafes of NOUNS.

NOUNS have fix cafes in each number;

The nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accufative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative cafe cometh before the verb, and anfwereth to the queftion, *who?* or, *what?* as, *who teaches? magifter docet,* The mafter teaches.

The genitive cafe is known by the fign *of* *, and anfwereth to the queftion, *whofe,* or, *whereof?* as,

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* The Genitive Cafe in *Englifh* is frequently expreffed by the Letter *s,* with an Apoftrophe in this manner *'s,* as, *my Father's Son,* that is, the *Son of my Father.*

whofe

whose learning? doctrina magistri, the learning of the master, or, the master's learning.

The dative case is known by the signs, *to*, or, *for*; and answereth to the question *to whom?* or, *to*, or, *for what?* as, *to whom do I give the book?* do librum magistro, I give the book *to* the master.

The accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to the question, *whom?* or, *what?* as, *whom do you love?* amo magistrum, I love the master.

The vocative case is known by calling, or, speaking to; as, ô magister, o master.

The ablative case is known by prepositions, expressed, or, understood, serving to the ablative case; as, *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Also, the prepositions *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*; and the word *than* after the comparative degree, are signs of the ablative case.

GENDERS AND ARTICLES.

GENDERS of nouns are three; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

ARTICLES are used in Grammar to denote the gender of nouns, and are thus declined.

	Singular.				*Plural.*		
	Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.		Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nominative	Hic,	hæc,	hoc,	Nom.	Hi,	hæ,	hæc,
Genitive	Hujus,			Gen.	Horum,	harum,	horum,
Dative	Huic,			Dat.	His,		
Accusative	Hunc,	hanc,	hoc,	Acc.	Hos,	has,	hæc,
Vocative	——			Voc.	——		
Ablative	Hoc,	hac,	hoc.	Abl.	His.		

Nouns declined with two articles are called common, *that is*, are of the masculine and feminine gender; as, hic and hæc parens, a parent; father, or mother.

Nouns are called doubtful, when declined with the article hic, or, hæc; as hic, or, hæc anguis a snake.

Some nouns are also called epicene, *that is*, when under one article both sexes are signified; as, hic passer, a sparrow; hæc aquila, an eagle, both male and female.

Declension

Declension of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

THERE are five declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case*.

THE first declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *æ*, as

	Singular.			Plural.
N. *hæc*	Muſ-a, *a ſong,*	N. *hæ*	Muſ-æ, *ſongs,*
G. *hujus*	Muſ-æ, *of a ſong,*	G. *harum*	Muſ-arum, *of ſongs,*
D. *huic*	Muſ-æ, *to a ſong,*	D. *his*	Muſ-is, *to ſongs,*
A. *hanc*	Muſ-am, *a ſong,*	A. *has*	Muſ-as, *ſongs,*
V. *ô*	Muſ-a, *o ſong,*	V. *ô*	Muſ-æ, *o ſongs,*
A. *ab hac*	Muſ-â, *from a ſong,*	A. *ab his*	Muſ-is, *from ſongs.*

THE second declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *i*, as

	Singular.			Plural.
N. *hic*	Magiſt-er. *a maſter,*	N. *hi*	Magiſtr-i, *maſters,*
G. *hujus*	Magiſtr-i, *of a maſter,*	G. *horum*	Magiſtr-orum, *of maſters*
D. *huic*	Magiſtr-o, *to a maſter,*	D. *his*	Magiſtr-is, *to maſters,*
A. *hunc*	Magiſtr-um *a maſter,*	A. *hos*	Magiſtr-os, *maſters,*
V. *ô*	Magiſt-er, *o maſter,*	V. *ô*	Magiſtr-i, *o maſters,*
A. *ab hoc*	Magiſtr-o, *by a maſter,*	A. *ab his*	Magiſtr-is, *by maſters.*

Obſ. 1. The nominative and vocative caſes of nouns are for the moſt part alike in both numbers; And when the nominative caſe ſingular of the ſecond declenſion ends in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*; as

	Singular.			Plural.
N. *hic*	Domin-us, *a lord,*	N. *hi*	Domin-i, *lords,*
G. *hujus*	Domin-i, *of a lord,*	G. *horum*	Domin-orum, *of lords,*
D. *huic*	Domin-o, *to a lord,*	D. *his*	Domin-is, *to lords,*
A. *hunc*	Domin-um, *a lord,*	A. *hos*	Domin-os, *lords,*
V. *ô*	Domin-e, *o lord,*	V. *ô*	Domin-i, *o lords,*
A. *ab hoc*	Domin-o, *by a lord,*	A. *ab his*	Domin-is, *by lords.*

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* Moſt caſes in the ſingular number, and all in the plural, are formed from the genitive caſe ſingular.

Obſ.

Obf. II. *Deus* God, maketh *ó Deus* in the vocative case singular ; *Alfo*, the proper name of a man ending in *ius* makes *i* ; as, *Georgius*, George, Voc. *Georgi.* In like manner *filius* a fon, maketh *fili*, and *genius* a genius *geni*.

Obf. III. Nouns of the neuter gender, are generally of the fecond, and third declenfion ; and make the nominative, the accufative, and the vocative cafes alike in both numbers ; and in the plural number thefe cafes end all in *a* ; as

Singular.	Plural.
N. *hoc* Regn-um, *a kingdom,*	N. *hæc* Regn-a, *kingdoms,*
G. *hujus* Regn-i, *of a kingdom,*	G. *hor.* Regn-orum, *of kingdoms,*
D. *huic* Regn-o, *to a kingdom,*	D. *his* Regn-is, *to kingdoms,*
A. *hoc* Regn-um, *a kingdom,*	A *hæc* Regn-a, *kingdoms,*
V. *ó* Regn-um, *o kingdom,*	V. *ó* Regn-a, *o kingdoms,*
A. *ab hoc* Regn-o, *from a kingdom,*	A. *ab his* Regn-is, *from kingdoms.*

THE third declenfion makes the genitive cafe singular to end in *is* ; as

Singular.	Plural.
N. *hæc* Nub-es, *a cloud,*	N. *hæ* Nub-es, *clouds,*
G. *hujus* Nub-is, *of a cloud,*	G. *harum* Nub-ium, *of clouds,*
D. *huic* Nub-i, *to a cloud,*	D. *his* Nub-ibus, *to clouds,*
A. *hanc* Nub-em, *a cloud,*	A. *has* Nub-es, *clouds,*
V. *ó* Nub-es, *o cloud,*	V. *ó* Nub-es, *o clouds,*
A. *ab hac* Nub-e, *from a cloud,*	A. *ab his* Nub-ibus, *from clouds.*

Many nouns of this declenfion increafe in the genitive cafe ; as in the following examples :

Singular.	Plural.
N. *hic* Lap-is, *a ftone,*	N. *hi* Lapid-es, *ftones,*
G. *hujus* Lapid-is, *of a ftone,*	G. *horum* Lapid-um, *of ftones,*
D. *huic* Lapid-i, *to a ftone,*	D. *his* Lapid-ibus, *to ftones,*
A. *hunc* Lapid-em, *a ftone,*	A. *hos* Lapid-es, *ftones,*
V. *ó* Lap-is, *o ftone,*	V. *ó* Lapid-es, *o ftones,*
A. *ab hoc* Lapid-e, *with a ftone,*	A. *ab his* Lapid-ibus, *with ftones.*

Singular.

	Singular.		Plural.
N. *hoc*	Op-us, *a work,*	N. *hæc*	Oper-a, *works,*
G. *hujus*	Oper-is, *of a work,*	G. *horum*	Oper-um, *of works,*
D. *huic*	Oper-i, *to a work,*	D. *his*	Oper-ibus, *to works,*
A. *hoc*	Op-us, *a work,*	A. *hæc*	Oper-a, *works,*
V. *ô*	Op-us, *o work,*	V. *ô*	Oper-a, *o works,*
A. *ab hoc*	Oper-e, *from a work,*	A. *ab his*	Oper-ibus, *from works.*

	Singular.		Plural.
N. *hic* et *hæc.*	Parens, *a parent,*	N. *hi* et *hæ*	Parent-es, *parents,*
G. *hujus*	Parent-is, *of a parent,*	G. *hor.* et *har.*	Parent-um, *of parents*
D. *huic*	Parent-i, *to a parent,*		
A. *hunc* et *hanc*	Parent-em, *a parent,*	D. *his*	Parent-ibus, *to parents*
		A. *hos* et *has*	Parent-es, *parents,*
V. *ô*	Parens, *o parent,*	V. *ô*	Parent-es, *o parents,*
A. *ab hoc* et *hac*	Parent-e, *by a parent,*	A. *ab his*	Parent-ibus, *by parents.*

THE fourth declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *ús*; as

	Singular.		Plural.
N. *hic*	Grad-us, *a step,*	N. *hi*	Grad-us, *steps,*
G. *hujus*	Grad-ûs, *of a step,*	G. *horum*	Grad-uum, *of steps,*
D. *huic*	Grad-ui, *to a step,*	D. *his*	Grad-ibus, *to steps,*
A. *hunc*	Grad-um, *a step,*	A. *hos*	Grad-us, *steps,*
V. *ô*	Grad-us, *o step,*	V. *ô*	Grad-us, *o steps,*
A. *ab hoc*	Grad-u, *with a step,*	A. *ab his*	Grad-ibus, *with steps.*

THE fifth declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *ei*; as

	Singular.		Plural.
N. *hæc*	Faci-es, *a face,*	N. *hæ*	Faci-es, *faces,*
G. *hujus*	Faci-éi, *of a face,*	G. *harum*	Faci-érum, *of faces,*
D. *huic*	Faci-éi, *to a face,*	D. *his*	Faci-ébus, *to faces,*
A. *hanc*	Faci-em, *a face,*	A. *has*	Faci-es, *faces,*
V. *ô*	Faci-es, *o face,*	V. *ô*	Faci-es, *o faces,*
A. *ab hac*	Faci-e, *from a face,*	A. *ab his*	Faci-ébus, *from faces.*

Declension

Declenfion of NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

A NOUN adjective is declined with three termina-
tions, as, *bonus* good. *tener* tender ; or, with three
articles, as in the following examples :

	Singular.				*Plural.*	
M.	**F.**	**N.**		**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
N. Bon-us,	bon-a,	bon-um,	N. Bon-i,	bon æ,	bon-a,
G. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-i,	G. Bon órum,	bon-árum,	bon-
D. Bon-o,	bon-æ,	bon-o,	D. Bon-is,		[órum,
A. Bon-um,	bon-am,	bon-um,	A. Bon-os,	bon-as,	bon-a,
V. Bon-e,	bon-a,	bon-um,	V. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
A. Bon-o,	bon-â,	bon-o.	A. Bon-is.		

	Singular.				*Plural.*	
M.	**F.**	**N.**		**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
N. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	N. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ra,
G. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ri,	G. Tene-rorum,	tene-rárum,	
D. Tene-ro,	tene-ræ,	tene-ro,	D. Tene-ris,		[tene-rórum,
A. Tene-rum,	-ram,	-rum,	A. Tene-ros,	tene-ras,	tene-ra,
V. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	V. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ra,
A. Tene-ro,	tene-râ,	tene-ro.	A. Tene-ris.		

*Obf. The mafculine, and neuter genders of adjectives, are declin-
ed like nouns fubftantive of the fecond declenfion; and the feminine
gender like nouns of the firft declenfion.*

Unus one ; *folus* alone ; *totus* the whole ; *nullus* none ;
alter the other ; *uter* whether of the two; and other
adjectives, make the genitive cafe fingular in *ius,* and
the dative in *i* ; as,

	Singular.				*Plural.*	
M.	**F.**	**N.**		**M.**	**F.**	**N.**
N. Un-us,	un-a,	un-um,	N. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
G. Un-ius,			G. Un-órum,	un-árum,	un-ó-
D. Un-i,			D. Un-is,		[rum,
A. Un-um,	un-am,	un-um,	A. Un-os,	un-as,	un-a,
V. Un-e,	un-a,	un-um,	V. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
A. Un-o,	un-â,	un-o.	A. Un-is.		

Note, *Unus* has no plural number, unlefs it be joined
to a noun that has not the fingular number ; as, *unæ lit-
teræ* a letter ; *una mænia* a wall.

B   In

In like manner is declined *alius* an other ; which makes *aliud* in the neuter gender singular number.

A NOUN adjective of three articles is declined after the third declension of substantives: as, *tristis* sad ; *melior* better ; *felix* happy.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. *hic*, et *haec* }	Trist-is, *hoc* trist-e,	N. *hi*, et *hae* }	Trist-es, *haec* trist-ia,
G. *hujus*	Trist-is,	G. *hor.* har. *hor.* }	Trist-ium,
D. *huic*	Trist-i,		
A. *hunc*, et *hanc* }	Trist-em, *hoc* trist-e,	D. *his*	Trist-ibus,
V. *ô*	Trist-is, *et* trist-e,	A. *hos*, et *has* }	Trist-es, *haec* trist-ia,
A. *ab hoc*, *hác, hoc* }	Trist-i.	V. *ô*	Trist-es, *et* trist-ia,
		A. *ab his*	Trist-ibus.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. *hic*, et *haec* }	Meli-or, *hoc* meli-us,	N. *hi*, et *hae* }	Meli-ores, *haec* meli-ora,
G. *hujus*	Meli-oris,	G. *hor.* har. *hor.* }	Meli-orum,
D. *huic*	Meli-ori,		
A. *hunc*, et *hanc* }	Meli-orem, *hoc* meli-us,	D. *his*	Melior-ibus,
V. *ô*	Meli-or, *hoc* meli-us,	A. *hos*, et *has* }	Meli-ores, *haec* meli-ora,
A. *ab hoc*, *hac, hoc* }	Meli-ore, *vel* meli-ori.	V. *ô*	Meli-ores, *et* melit-ora,
		A. *ab his*	Meli-oribus.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. *hic*, *haec, hoc* }	Fel-ix,	N. *hi*, et *hae* }	Feli-ces, *haec* feli-cia,
G. *hujus*	Feli-cis,	G. *hor.* har. *hor.* }	Feli-cium,
D. *huic*	Feli-ci,		
A. *hunc*, et *hanc* }	Feli-cem, *hoc* fe-lix,	D. *his*	Feli-cibus,
V. *ô*	Fe-lix,	A. *hos*, et *has* }	Feli-ces, *haec* feli-cia,
A. *ab hoc*, *hac, hoc* }	Feli-ce, *vel* feli-ci.	V. *ô*	Feli-ces, *et* feli-cia,
		A. *ab his*	Feli-cibus,

Ambo,

Ambo, both ; and *duo* two ; are nouns adjective, and are thus declined in the plural number only ;

Nom.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	*both.*
Gen.	Amb-órum,	amb-árum,	amb-órum,	*of both.*
Dat.	Amb-óbus,	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	*to both.*
Acc.	Amb-os,	amb-as,	amb-o,	*both.*
Voc.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	*both.*
Abl.	Amb-óbus,	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	*with both.*

Comparifon of ADJECTIVES.

ADjectives have three degrees of fignification, or comparifon.

I. The pofitive ; which denotes the quality of a thing abfolutely, as, *doctus* learned ; *brevis* fhort.

II. The comparative ; which increafes or leffens the quality, as, *doctior* more learned ; *brevior* fhorter, or, more fhort.

And it is formed of the firft cafe of the pofitive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *or* in the mafculine, and feminine genders, and *us* in the neuter : as, of

Doctus, gen. *docti*, is formed *hic et hæc doctior, hoc doctius* more learned ; of

Brevis, dat. *brevi*, is formed *hic et hæc brevior, hoc brevius* fhorter, or more fhort.

III. The fuperlative ; which encreafes, or diminifhes the fignification, or comparifon, to the greateft degree, as *doctiffimus* moft learned ; *breviffimus* the fhorteft, or, moft fhort :

And it is formed alfo of the firft cafe of the pofitive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *ffimus*, as, of

Gen. *docti*, is formed *doctiffimus* moft learned.

Dat. *brevi*, is formed *breviffimus* fhorteft, or, moft fhort.

Note, Many Adjectives vary from thefe general rules, and form their comparifon irregular, as,

| *Bonus*, | good ; | *melior*, | better ; | *optimus*, | beft. |
| *Malus*, | bad ; | *pejor*, | worfe ; | *peffimus*, | worft. |

Magnus,

Magnus, great ; *major,* greater ; *maximus,* greateſt.
Parvus, little ; *minor,* leſs ; *minimus,* leaſt.
Multus, much ; *plus,* more ; *plurimus,* moſt.
Dives, rich ; *ditior,* more rich ; *ditiſſimus,* moſt rich.

Nequam, wicked ; *nequior,* more wicked ; *nequiſſimus,* moſt wicked.

Externus, outward ; *exterior,* more outward ; *extremus, vel, ex-timus,* uttermoſt, or, moſt outward.

Inferus, low ; *inferior,* lower, or, more low ; *infimus, vel, imus,* loweſt, or, moſt low.

Superus, high ; *ſuperior,* higher, or, more high ; *ſupremus, vel, ſummus,* higheſt, or, moſt high.   [moſt inward,

Intus, inward ; *interior,* more inward ; *intimus,* innermoſt, or,

Juvenis, young ; *junior,* younger, or, more young.

Senex, old ; *ſenior,* older, or, more old.

Prior, former ; *primus,* firſt.

Propior, nearer ; *proximus,* neareſt, or, moſt near.

Ulterior, farther ; *ultimus,* laſt.—With ſome others.

Adjectives ending in *er,* form the ſuperlative degree from the nominative caſe, by adding *rimus* ; as, of *pulcher* fair, *pulcher-rimus* faireſt, or, moſt fair.

Adjectives ending in *lis,* form the ſuperlative degree according to the general rule, as, of *utilis* uſeful, Dat. *utili,* is formed *utili-ſſimus* moſt uſeful.

Except the following, which change *is* into *limus* ; as,

Agil-is, nimble ; *agil-limus,* nimbleſt, or, moſt nimble.
Facil-is, eaſy ; *facil-limus,* eaſieſt, or, moſt eaſy.
Gracil-is, ſlender ; *gracil-limus,* ſlendereſt, or, moſt ſlender.
Humil-is, low ; *humil-limus,* loweſt, or, moſt low.
Simil-is, like ; *ſimil-limus,* likeſt, or, moſt like.

Alſo, If a vowel comes before *us* in the nominative caſe of an adjective, the compariſon is made by *magis* more ; and *maxime* moſt ; as,

Pius godly ; *magis pius* more godly ; *maxime pius* moſt godly.

Of

Of a PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is used instead of a noun, and is declined with number, case, and gender.

There are fifteen pronouns:

Ego,	I;	ipse,	himself;	suus,	his;
tu,	thou, or, you;	iste,	that;	noster,	ours;
ille,	he;	hic,	this;	vester,	yours;
is,	he;	meus,	mine;	nostras,	of our country;
sui,	of himself;	tuus,	thine;	vestras,	of your country;

To these may be added their compounds, *egomet* I myself; *tute* thou thyself; *idem* the same; also the relative *qui* who, or what; and *cujas* of what country.

Declension of PRONOUNS.

Ego, tu, sui, are pronouns substantive, and are thus declined.

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom. Ego,	I,		Nom. Nos,		we,
Gen. Mei,	of me,		Gen. Nostr-ûm,	vel. i,	of us,
Dat. Mihi,	to me,		Dat. Nobis,		to us,
Acc. Me,	me,		Acc. Nos,		us,
Voc. —			Voc. —		
Abl. Me,	from, or, by me.		Abl. Nobis,	from, or, by us.	

Singular.			Plural.		
Nom. Tu,	thou, or, you,		Nom. Vos, ye, or, you,	[you,	
Gen. Tui,	of thee, or, you,		Gen. Vestr-ûm, vel, i, of ye, or,		
Dat. Tibi,	to thee, or, you,		Dat. Vobis,	to ye, or, you,	
Acc. Te,	thee, or, you,		Acc. Vos,	ye, or, you,	
Voc. ô Tu,	o thou, or, you,		Voc. ô Vos,	o ye,	
Abl. Te,	with thee, or, you.		Abl. Vobis,	with ye, or, you.	

Sui, of himself, herself, themselves, itself, has no nominative, or, vocative case, and is thus declined;

Singular and Plural.

Gen. Sui,	of himself,		
Dat. Sibi,	to himself,	} herself; themselves, &c.	
Acc. Se,	himself,		
Abl. Se,	by himself,		

Ille he ; *illa* she ; and *iste* that, are thus declined :

	Singular.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	Ill-e,	ill-a,	Illud,	Ill-i,	ill-æ,	ill-a,
G.	Ill-ius,			Ill-órum,	ill-árum,	illó-rum,
D.	Ill-i,			Ill-is,		
A.	Ill-um,	ill-am,	ill-ud,	Ill-os,	ill-as,	ill-a,
V.	—			—		
A.	Ill-o,	ill-â,	ill-o.	Ill-is.		

In like manner is also declined *ipse* he himself ; except that the nominative and accusative cases singular, make *ipsum* in the neuter gender.

Is, he, she, *or*, that ; and *qui* who, are thus declined :

	Singular.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Is,	ea,	id,	Ii,	eæ,	ea,
Gen.	Ejus,			Eórum,	eárum,	eórum,
Dat.	Ei,			Iis, *vel*, eis,		
Acc.	Eum,	eam,	id,	Eos,	eas,	ea,
Voc.	—			—		
Abl.	Eo,	eâ,	eo.	Iis, *vel*, eis.		

In like manner also is declined its compound *idem* the same ; as, Nom. *idem, eadem, idem*, gen. *ejusdem*, &c.

	Singular.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Qui,	quæ,	quod,	Qui,	quæ,	quæ,
Gen.	Cujus,			Quorum,	quarum,	quorum,
Dat.	Cui,			Quibus, *vel*, queis,		
Acc.	Quem,	quam,	quod,	Quos,	quas,	quæ,
Voc.	—			—		
Abl.	Quo,	quâ,	quo *vel* quî.	Quibus, *vel*, queis.		

In like manner also are declined its compounds, *quidam*, a certain one ; *quivis, quilibet*, any one ; *quicunque*, whosoever.

Quis,

Quis, quæ, quid, or *quod* who, or what, is declined like *qui*; as are also *aliquis,* and other compounds of *quis:* these for the most part make the feminine gender of the nominative case singular, and the neuter of the nominative and accusative cases plural in *qua.*

Quisquis whosoever, is thus declined:
Nom. Quisquis, quidquid, *or* quicquid,
Acc. Quidquid, *or,* quicquid,
Abl. Quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.]

Meus, tuus, suus, are declined like *bonus,* except that *meus* makes *mi* in the vocative case singular masculine; and *tuus, suus,* with many other pronouns, have no vocative case.

Nostras, vestras, and *cujas,* are declined, Nom. *nostras* Gen. *nostra-tis,* like *felix.*

Of a Verb.

A VERB is the chief word in every sentence, and expresses either the *Action* or *Being,* of a thing.

Of Verbs there are two Voices;
1. The Active, ending in *o,* as *amo* I love.
2. The Passive, ending in *or,* as *amor* I am loved.

Of verbs ending in *o;* some are actives transitive, as, *vinco* I conquer; and these by changing *o* into *or* become verbs passive; as, *vincor* I am conquered; some are named neuters and intransitives, as, *gaudeo* I am glad, and these are never made passives.

Some verbs ending in *or* are called deponents, and have an active signification, as, *loquor* I speak; and some few are neuters, as, *glorior* I boast.

Note, 1. That verbs neuter ending in *or,* and verbs deponent, are declined like verbs passive, but with gerunds and supines, like verbs active.

2. A verb is called transitive when the action of it passes on to the noun following, as, *vinco te,* I conquer thee; *veneror Deum,* I worship God.

3. A

III. A verb is called intranfitive, or neuter, when the action does not pass on, or require a following noun; as, *curro*, I run; *glorior*, I boast.

IV. Verbs that have different persons, are called verbs personal: as, *ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest.

And such as have not different persons, are called verbs impersonal: as, *tædet*, it irketh; *oportet*, it behoveth.

Of MOODS.

THERE are five moods, the indicative, imperative, potential, subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative mood, either declareth a thing positively, as, *ego amo*, I do love; or, asketh a question: as, *amas tu*, dost thou love?

The imperative mood commandeth or intreateth, as, *veni hùc*, come hither; *parce mihi*, spare me; it is also known by the sign *let*; as, *eámus*, let us go.

The potential mood signifies *power*, or, *duty*; and is commonly known by these signs, *may, can, might, would, could, should*, or *ought*; as, *amem*, I may love; *amavissem*, I should have loved, and the like.

The subjunctive mood differs from the potential only, as it is subjoined to another verb going before it in the same sentence; and has evermore some conjunction, or indefinite word joined to it; as, *eram miser cum amárem*, I was a wretch when I loved; *nescio qualis sit*, I know not what sort of a man he is.

The infinitive mood has neither number, person, or nominative case before it; and is known commonly by this sign *to*; as, *amáre*, to love.

Of GERUNDS, and, SUPINES.

VERBS have three gerunds, ending in *di, do, dum*, which have commonly an active signification, as, *amandi*, of loving; *amando*, in loving; *amandum*, to love.

The Supines of verbs are two;

The one ending in *um*, which signifies actively, as, *Eo amítum*, I go to love.

The

The other ending in *u*, and hath, for the moſt part, a paſſive ſignification; as, *difficilis amátu*, hard to be loved.

Of the TENSES of VERBS.

IN VERBS there are five tenſes, or times, expreſſing an action or affirmation; the preſent, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future.

1. The preſent tenſe ſpeaketh of a thing preſent, or, now doing; as, *amo*, I love, or, am loving.

2. The preterimperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of a thing that was doing at ſome time paſt, but not ended; as *amábam*, I did love, or, was loving.

3. The preterperfect tenſe ſpeaketh of a thing lately done; as, *amávi*, I have loved.

4. The preterpluperfect tenſe refers to a thing done at ſome time paſt, and now ended; as, *amaveram*, I had loved.

5. The future tenſe ſpeaketh of a thing to be done hereafter; as, *amábo*, I ſhall, or will love.

OF NUMBERS, AND PERSONS.

VERBS have two numbers, ſingular and plural, like unto nouns, and three perſons in each number; as,

Sing. *Ego amo*, I love;
Tu amas, thou loveſt;
Ille amat, he loveth;

Plur. *Nos amámus*, We love;
Vos amátis, ye love;
Illi amant, they love.

Note, That all nouns are of the third Perſon except *ego, nos, tu,* and *vos: Alſo,* that all nouns of the Vocative Caſe, are of the ſecond Perſon.

C

Of

Of the Verb *Esse* to be.

*B*EFORE *other verbs are declined, it is neceffary to learn the verb* efse *to be.*

Sum, es, fui, efse, futúrus, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Prefent Tenfe.—*am.*

Sing.	Sum,	*I am.*
	Es,	*thou art.*
	Eft,	*be is.*
Plur.	Sumus,	*We are.*
	Éftis,	*ye are.*
	Sunt,	*they are.*

2. Preterimperfect Tenfe.—*was.*

Sing.	Eram,	*I was.*
	Eras,	*thou waft.*
	Erat,	*be was.*
Plur.	Erámus,	*We were.*
	Erátis,	*ye were.*
	Erant,	*they were.*

3. Preterperfect Tenfe.—*have.*

Sing.	Fui,	*I have been.*
	Fuifti,	*thou haft been.*
	Fuit,	*be hath been.*
Plur.	Fuimus,	*We have been.*
	Fuiftis,	*ye have been.*
	Fuérunt, *vel,* fuére,	*they have been.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tenfe.—*had.*

Sing.	Fueram,	*I had been.*
	Fueras,	*thou hadft been.*
	Fuerat,	*be had been.*
Plur.	Fuerámus,	*We had been.*
	Fuerátis,	*ye had been.*
	Fuerant,	*they had been.*

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing.	Ero,	*I shall, or, will be.*
	Eris,	*thou shalt, or, wilt be.*
	Erit,	*he shall, or, will be.*
Plur.	Erimus,	*We shall, or, will be.*
	Eritis,	*ye shall, or, will be.*
	Erunt,	*they shall, or, will be.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing.	Sis, es, esto,	*Be thou.*
	Sit, esto,	*be he, or, let him be.*
Plur.	Simus,	*Be we, or, let us be.*
	Sitis, este, estóte,	*be ye.*
	Sint, sunto,	*be they, or, let them be.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, or, can.*

Sing.	Sim,	*I may, or, can be.*
	Sis,	*thou may'st, or, can'st be.*
	Sit,	*he may, or, can be.*
Plur.	Simus,	*We may, or, can be.*
	Sitis,	*ye may, or, can be.*
	Sint,	*they may, or, can be.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, or, could.*

Sing.	Essem, *vel,* forem,	*I might, or, could be.*
	Esses, *vel,* fores,	*thou might'st, or, could'st be.*
	Essét, *vel,* foret,	*he might, or, could be.*
Plur.	Essémus, *vel,* forémus,	*We might, or, could be.*
	Essétis, *vel,* forétis,	*ye might, or, could be.*
	Essent, *vel,* forent,	*they might, or, could be.*

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may have, should have, &c.*

Sing.	Fuerim,	*I may, or, should have been.*
	Fueris,	*thou may'st, or, should'st have been.*
	Fuerit,	*he may, or, should have been.*
Plur.	Fuerimus,	*We may, or, should have been.*
	Fueritis,	*ye may, or, should have been.*
	Fuerint,	*they may, or, should have been.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, would have, &c.*

Sing.	Fuissem,	*I might, or, would have been.*
	Fuisses,	*thou might'st, or, would'st have been.*
	Fuisset,	*he might, or, would have been.*
Plur.	Fuissémus,	*We might, or, would have been.*
	Fuissétis,	*ye might, or, would have been.*
	Fuissent,	*they might, or, would have been.*

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing.	Fuero,	*I shall have been.*
	Fueris,	*thou shalt have been.*
	Fuerit,	*he shall have been.*
Plur.	Fuerimus,	*We shall have been.*
	Fueritis,	*ye shall have been.*
	Fuerint,	*they shall have been.*

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Fuisse, *to have been.*

Future Tense.

Fore, *vel,* Futúrum esse, *to be about to be.*

Participle of the future in *rus.*

Futúrus, *about to be.*

Declension

Declension of VERBS REGULAR.

VERBS have four conjugations, both in the active and passive voice.

The first conjugation of Verbs active hath *a* long, before *re* and *ris:* as, *amāre, amāris.*

The second hath *e* long, before *re* and *ris:* as, *monēre, monēris.*

The third hath *e* short, before *re* and *ris:* as, *regĕre, regĕris.*

The fourth hath *i* long, before *re* and *ris:* as, *audīre, audīris.*

VERBS ACTIVE in *O*, are declined after these examples.

1. Am-o, am-as, amá-vi, am-āre; amán-di, amán-do, amán-dum; amát-um, amát-u; am-ans, amatú-rus: *to love.*

2. Mon-eo, mon-es, mon-ui, mon-ēre; monén-di, monén-do, monen-dum; monit-um, monit-u; mon-ens, monitú-rus: *to advise.*

3. Reg-o, reg-is, rex-i, reg-ĕre; regén-di, regén-do, regén-dum; rect-um, rect-u; reg-ens, rectú-rus: *to rule,* or *govern.*

4. Aud-io, aud-is, aud-ivi, aud-īre; audién-di, audién-do, audién-dum; audít-um, audít-u; audi-ens, auditú-rus: *to hear.*

First CONJUGATION.—*Amo.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*do, am.*

Sing. Am-o,	*I love, am loving,* or, *do love.*
am-as,	*thou lovest, art loving,* or, *dost love.*
am-at,	*he loveth, is loving,* or, *doth love.*
Plur. Am-ámus,	*We love, are loving,* or, *do love.*
am-átis,	*ye love, are loving,* or, *do love.*
am-ant,	*they love, are loving,* or, *do love.*

2. Preter-

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

Sing.	Am-ábam,	*I did love, or, was loving.*
	am-ábas,	*thou didst love, or, wast loving.*
	am-ábat,	*he did love, or, was loving.*
Plur.	Am-abámus,	*We did love, or, were loving.*
	am-abátis,	*ye did love, or, were loving.*
	am-ábant,	*they did love, or, were loving.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing.	Amáv-i,	*I loved, or, have loved.*
	amav-ísti,	*thou loved'st, or, hast loved.*
	amav-it,	*he loved, or, hath loved.*
Plur.	Amav-imus,	*We loved, or, have loved.*
	amav-ístis,	*ye loved, or, have loved.*
	amav-érant, *vel,* ére,	*they loved, or, have loved.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing.	Amav-eram,	*I had loved.*
	amav-eras,	*thou hadst loved.*
	amav-erat,	*he had loved.*
Plur.	Amav-erámus,	*We had loved.*
	amav-erátis,	*ye had loved.*
	amav-erant,	*they had loved.*

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing.	Am-ábo,	*I shall, or, will love*
	am-ábis,	*thou shalt, or, wilt love.*
	am ábit,	*he shall, or, will love.*
Plur.	Am-abimus,	*We shall, or, will love.*
	am-abitis,	*ye shall, or, will love.*
	am-ábunt,	*they shall, or, will love.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing.	Am-a, am-áto,	*Love thou, or, do thou love.*
	am-et, am-áto,	*love he, or, let him love.*
Plur.	Am-émus,	*Love we, or, let us love.*
	am-áte, am-atóte,	*love ye, or, do ye love.*
	am-ent, am-ánto,	*love they, or, let them love.*

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Prefent Tenfe.—*may, can, would, fhould.*

Sing.	Am-em,	*I may, or, can love.*
	am-es,	*thou may'ft, or, can'ft love.*
	am-et,	*he may, or, can love.*
Plur.	Am-émus,	*We may, or, can love.*
	am-étis,	*ye may, or, can love.*
	am-ent,	*they may, or, can love.*

2. Preterimperfeƈt Tenfe.—*might, could, fhould.*

Sing.	Am-árem,	*I might, or, could love.*
	am-áres,	*thou might'ft, or, could'ft love.*
	am-áret,	*he might, or, could love.*
Plur.	Am-arémus,	*We might, or, could love.*
	am-arétis,	*ye might, or, could love.*
	am-árent,	*they might, or, could love.*

3. Preterperfeƈt Tenfe.—*fhould have, may have.*

Sing.	Amav-erim,	*I fhould have loved.*
	amav-eris,	*thou fhould'ft have loved.*
	amav-erit,	*he fhould have loved.*
Plur.	Amav-erimus,	*We fhould have loved.*
	amav-eritis,	*ye fhould have loved.*
	amav-erint,	*they fhould have loved.*

4. Preterpluperfeƈt Tenfe.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing.	Amav-iffem,	*I would have loved.*
	amav-iffes,	*thou would'ft have loved.*
	amav-iflet,	*he would have loved.*
Plur.	Amav-iffémus,	*We would have loved.*
	amav-iflétis,	*ye would have loved.*
	amav-iffent,	*they would have loved.*

5. Future Tenfe.—*fhall have.*

Sing.	Amav-ero,	*I fhall have loved.*
	Amav-eris,	*thou fhalt have loved.*
	Amav-erit,	*he fhall have loved.*

Plur. Amav-erímus,   *We ſhall have loved.*
     amav-erítis,   *ye ſhall have loved.*
     amav-erint,   *they ſhall have loved.*

The ſubjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent, and, Preterimperfect Tenſe.

Am-áre,   *to love.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Ama-víſſe,   *to have loved.*

Future Tenſe.

Amatú-rum eſſe,   *to be about to love.*

GERUNDS.

Amán-di,   *of loving.*
Amán do,   *in loving.*
Amán-dum,   *to love.*

SUPINES.

Active.   Paſſive.
Amát um, *to love* ;   Amát-u, *to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent Tenſe,   Future in *rus.*
Amans, *loving.*   Amatú-rus, *about to love.*

Obſ. IN VERBS, ſeveral tenſes are formed of the preterperfect tenſe of the indicative mood, as of *ama-ti* are formed.

   1. The preterpluperf. of the ſame mood, *amav-eram.*
   2. The preterperf. of the potential mood, *amav-erim.*
   3. The preterpluperf of the ſame mood, *amav-iſſem.*
   4. The future tenſe of the ſame mood, *amav-ero.*
   5. The preterperfect tenſe of the infinitive mood, *amav-iſſe.*

Second

Second CONJUGATION.—Moneo.
INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Prefent Tenfe.—*do, am.*

Sing. Mon-eo,   *I advife, am advifing, or, do advife.*
mon-es,   *thou advifeft, art advifing, or, doft advife.*
mon-et,   *he advifeth, is advifing, or, doth advife.*
Plur. Mon-émus,   *We advife, are advifing, or, do advife.*
mon-étis,   *ye advife, are advifing, or, do advife.*
mon-ent,   *they advife, are advifing, or, do advife.*

2. Preterimperfect Tenfe.—*did, was.*

Sing. Mon-ébam,   *I did advife, or, was advifing.*
mon-ébas,   *thou didft advife, or, waft advifing.*
mon-ébat,   *he did advife, or, was advifing.*
Plur. Mon-ebámus, *We did advife, or, were advifing.*
mon-ebátis, *ye did advife, or, were advifing.*
mon-ébant, *they did advife, or, were advifing.*

3. Preterperfect Tenfe.—*have.*

Sing. Monu-i,   *I advifed, or, have advifed.*
monu-ifti,   *thou advifedft, or, haft advifed.*
monu-it,   *he advifed, or, hath advifed.*
Plur. Monu imus, *We advifed, or, have advifed.*
monu-iftis, *ye advifed, or, have advifed.*
monu-érunt, *v.* ére, *they advifed, or, have advifed.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tenfe.—*had.*

Sing. Monu-eram,   *I had advifed.*
monu-eras,   *thou hadft advifed.*
monu-erat,   *he had advifed.*
Plur. Monu-erámus, *We had advifed.*
monu-erátis, *ye had advifed.*
monu-erant, *they had advifed.*

D   5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall,* or, *will.*

Sing. Moné-bo,	*I shall,* or, *will advise.*
moné-bis,	*thou shalt,* or, *wilt advise.*
moné-bit,	*he shall,* or, *will advise.*
Plur. Mone-bimus,	*We shall,* or, *will advise.*
mone-bitis,	*ye shall,* or, *will advise.*
moné-bunt,	*they shall,* or, *will advise,*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.   *No first Person.*

Sing. Mon-e, mon-éto,	*Advise thou,* or, *do thou advise.*
mon-eat, mon-éto,	*advise he,* or, *let him advise.*
Plur. Mon-eámus,	*Advise we,* or, *let us advise.*
mon-éte, mon-etóte,	*advise ye,* or, *do ye advise.*
mon-eant, mon-énto,	*advise they,* or, *let them advise.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Mone-am,	*I may,* or, *can advise.*
mone-as,	*thou may'st,* or, *canst advise.*
mone-at,	*he may,* or, *can advise.*
Plur. Mone-ámus,	*We may,* or, *can advise.*
mone-átis,	*ye may,* or, *can advise.*
mone-ant,	*they may,* or, *can advise.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Moné-rem,	*I might,* or, *could advise.*
mone-res,	*thou might'st,* or, *could'st advise.*
moné-ret,	*he might,* or, *could advise.*
Plur. Mone-rémus,	*We might,* or, *could advise.*
mone-rétis,	*ye might,* or, *could advise.*
moné-rent,	*they might,* or, *could advise.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have:*

Sing. Monu-erim,	*I should have advised.*
monu-eris,	*thou should'st have advised.*
monu-erit,	*he should have advised.*
Plur. Monu-erimus,	*We should have advised.*
monu-eritis,	*ye should have advised.*
monu-erint,	*they should have advised.*

4. Preter-

4. Preterplperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Monu-iſſem,   *I would have adviſed.*
  monu-iſſes,   *thou would'ſt have adviſed.*
  monu-iſſet,   *he would have adviſed.*
Plur. Monu-iſſémus, *We would have adviſed.*
  monu-iſſétis,   *ye would have adviſed.*
  monu-iſſént,   *they would have adviſed.*

5. Future Tenſe.—*ſhall have.*

Sing. Monu-ero,   *I ſhall have adviſed.*
  monu-eris,   *thou ſhalt have adviſed.*
  monu-erit,   *he ſhall have adviſed.*
Plur. Monu-erímus,   *We ſhall have adviſed.*
  monu-erítis,   *ye ſhall have adviſed.*
  monu-erint,   *they ſhall have adviſed.*

The ſubjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent, and, Preterimperfect Tenſe.

Mon-ēre,   *to adviſe.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Monu-iſſe,   *to have adviſed.*

Future Tenſe.

Monitú-rum eſſe, *to be about to adviſe.*

GERUNDS.

Monén-di,   *of adviſing.*
monén-do,   *in adviſing.*
monén-dum, *to adviſe.*

SUPINES.

Active.   Paſſive.
Monit-um, *to adviſe.* Monit-u, *to be adviſed.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent Tenſe.   Future in *rus.*
Mon-ens, *adviſing.* Monitú-rus, *about to adviſe.*

D 2   Third

Third CONJUGATION.—Rego.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---do, am.

Sing.	Reg-o,	*I rule, am ruling*, or, *do rule.*
	reg-is,	*thou rulest, art ruling, or, dost rule.*
	reg-it,	*he ruleth, is ruling*, or, *doth rule.*
Plur.	Reg-imus,	*We rule, are ruling*, or, *do rule.*
	reg-itis,	*ye rule, are ruling*, or, *do rule.*
	reg-unt,	*they rule, are ruling*, or, *do rule.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing.	Regé-bam,	*I did rule*, or, *was ruling.*
	regé-bas,	*thou didst rule*, or, *wast ruling.*
	regé-bat,	*he did rule*, or, *was ruling.*
Plur.	Rege-bámus,	*We did rule*, or, *were ruling.*
	rege-bátis,	*ye did rule*, or, *were ruling.*
	regé-bant,	*they did rule*, or, *were ruling.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing.	Rex-i,	*I ruled*, or, *have ruled.*
	rex-isti,	*thou ruledst*, or, *hast ruled.*
	rex-it,	*he ruled*, or, *hath ruled.*
Plur.	Rex-imus,	*We ruled*, or, *have ruled.*
	rex-istis,	*ye ruled*, or, *have ruled.*
	rex-érunt, *v.* ére,	*they ruled*, or, *have ruled.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

Sing.	Rex-eram,	*I had ruled.*
	rex-eras,	*thou hadst ruled.*
	rex-erat,	*he had ruled.*
Plur.	Rex-erámus,	*We had ruled.*
	rex-erátis,	*ye had ruled.*
	rex-erant,	*they had ruled.*

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing.	Reg-am,	*I shall,* or, *will rule.*
	reg-es,	*thou shalt,* or, *wilt rule.*
	reg-et,	*he shall,* or, *will rule.*
Plur.	Reg-émus,	*We shall,* or, *will rule.*
	reg-étis,	*ye shall,* or, *will rule.*
	reg-ent,	*they shall,* or, *will rule.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *No first Person.*

Sing.	Reg-e, reg-ito,	*Rule thou,* or, *do thou rule.*
	reg-at, reg-ito,	*rule he,* or, *let him rule.*
Plur.	Reg-ámus,	*Rule we,* or, *let us rule.*
	reg-ite, reg-itóte,	*rule ye,* or, *do ye rule.*
	reg-ant, reg-únto,	*rule they,* or, *let them rule.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing.	Reg-am,	*I may,* or, *can rule.*
	reg-as,	*thou may'st,* or, *can'st rule.*
	reg-at,	*he may,* or, *can rule.*
Plur.	Reg-ámus,	*We may,* or, *can rule.*
	reg-átis,	*ye may,* or, *can rule.*
	reg-ant,	*they may,* or, *can rule.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing.	Reg-erem,	*I might,* or, *could rule.*
	reg-eres,	*thou might'st,* or, *could'st rule.*
	reg-eret,	*he might,* or, *could rule.*
Plur.	Reg-erémus,	*We might,* or, *could rule.*
	reg-erétis,	*ye might,* or, *could rule.*
	reg-erent,	*they might,* or, *could rule.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have, &c.*

Sing.	Rex-erim,	*I should have ruled.*
	rex-eris,	*thou should'st have ruled.*
	rex-erit,	*he should have ruled.*
Plur.	Rex-erimus,	*We should have ruled.*
	rex-eritis,	*ye should have ruled.*
	rex-erint,	*they should have ruled.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing.	Rex-iſſem,	*I would have ruled.*
	rex-iſſes,	*thou would'ſt have ruled.*
	rex-iſſet,	*he would have ruled.*
Plur.	Rex-iſſémus,	*We would have ruled.*
	rex-iſſétis,	*ye would have ruled.*
	rex-iſſent,	*they would have ruled,*

5. Future Tense.—*ſhall have.*

Sing.	Rex-ero,	*I ſhall have ruled.*
	rex-eris,	*thou ſhalt have ruled.*
	rex-erit,	*he ſhall have ruled.*
Plur.	Rex-erímus,	*We ſhall have ruled.*
	rex-erítis,	*ye ſhall have ruled.*
	rex-erint,	*they ſhall have ruled.*

The ſubjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent, and, Preterimperfect Tenſe.

Reg-ĕre,   *to rule.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tenſe.

Rex-iſſe,   *to have ruled.*

Future Tenſe.

Rectú-rum eſſe,   *to be about to rule.*

GERUNDS.

Regén-di,	*of ruling.*
regén-do,	*in ruling.*
regén-dum,	*to rule.*

SUPINES.

Active.	Paſſive.
Rect-um, *to rule.*	Rect-u, *to be ruled.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent Tenſe.	Future in *rus.*
Reg-ens, *ruling.*	Rectu-rus, *about to rule.*

Fourth

Fourth CONJUGATION.---Audio.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Prefent Tenfe.---do, am.

Sing.	Aud-io,	*I hear, am hearing, or, do hear.*
	aud-is,	*thou beareft, art hearing, or, doft hear.*
	aud-it,	*he heareth, is hearing, or, doth hear.*
Plur.	Aud-imus,	*We hear, are hearing, or, do hear.*
	aud-itis,	*ye hear, are hearing, or, do hear.*
	aud-iunt,	*they hear, are hearing, or, do hear.*

2. Preterimperfect Tenfe.---did, was.

Sing.	Audié-bam,	*I did hear, or, was hearing.*
	audié-bas,	*thou didft hear, or, waft hearing.*
	audié-bat,	*he did hear, or, was hearing.*
Plur.	Audie-bámus,	*We did hear, or, were hearing.*
	audie-bátis,	*ye did hear, or, were hearing.*
	audié-bant,	*they did hear, or, were hearing.*

3. Preterperfect Tenfe.---have.

Sing.	Audiv-i,	*I heard, or, have heard.*
	audiv-ifti,	*thou heard'ft, or, haft heard.*
	audiv-it,	*he heard, or, hath heard.*
Plur.	Audiv-imus,	*We heard, or, have heard.*
	audiv-iftis,	*ye heard, or, have heard.*
	audiv-érunt, v. ére,	*they heard, or, have heard.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tenfe.---had.

Sing.	Audiv-eram,	*I had heard.*
	audiv-eras,	*thou hadft heard.*
	audiv-erat,	*he had heard.*
Plur.	Audiv-erámus,	*We had heard.*
	audiv-erátis.	*ye had heard.*
	audiv-erant,	*they had heard.*

5. Futuro

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Audi-am,	*I shall or, will bear.*
audi-es,	*thou shalt, or, wilt bear.*
audi-et,	*he shall, or, will bear.*
Plur. Audi-émus,	*We shall, or, will bear.*
audi-étis,	*ye shall, or, will bear.*
audi-ent,	*they shall, or, will bear.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Aud-i, aud-íto,	*Hear thou, or, do thou hear.*
aud-iat, aud-íto,	*bear he, or, let him bear.*
Plur. Aud-iámus,	*Hear we, or, let us bear.*
aud-íte, aud-itóte,	*hear ye, or, do ye hear.*
aud-iant, aud-iúnto,	*bear they, or, let them bear.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.
1. Present Tense.---*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Audi-am,	*I may, or, can bear.*
audi-as,	*thou may'st, or, can'st bear.*
audi-at,	*he may, or, can bear.*
Plur. Audi-ámus,	*We may, or, can bear.*
audi-átis,	*ye may, or, can bear.*
audi-ant,	*they may, or, can bear.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---*might, could, should.*

Sing. Audi-rem,	*I might, or, could bear.*
audí-res,	*thou might'st, or, could'st bear.*
audí-ret,	*he might, or, could hear.*
Plur. Audi-rémus,	*We might, or, could hear.*
audi-rétis,	*ye might, or, could hear.*
audí-rent,	*they might, or, could heat.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Audiv-erim,	*I should have heard.*
audiv-eris,	*thou should'st have heard.*
audiv-erit,	*he should have heard.*
Plur. Audiv-erimus,	*We should have heard.*
audiv-eritis,	*ye should have heard.*
audiv-erint,	*they should have heard.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Audiv-iffem,   *I would have heard.*
      audiv-iffes,   *thou would'ft have heard.*
      audiv-iffet,   *he would have heard.*
Plur. Audiv-iffémus,   *We would have heard.*
      audiv-iffétis,   *ye would have heard.*
      audiv-iffent,   *they would have heard.*

5. Future Tenfe—*shall have.*

Sing. Audiv-ero,   *I shall have heard.*
      audiv-eris,   *thou shalt have heard.*
      audiv-erit,   *he shall have heard.*
Plur. audiv-erímus,   *We shall have heard.*
      audiv-erítis,   *ye shall have heard.*
      audiv-erint,   *they shall have heard.*

The fubjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Prefent, and, Preterimperfect Tenfe.

Aud-íre,   *to hear.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tenfe.

Audiv-iffe,   *to have heard.*

Future Tenfe.

Auditú-rum effe,   *to be about to hear.*

GERUNDS.

Audién-di,   *of hearing.*
audién-do,   *in hearing.*
audién-dum,   *to hear.*

SUPINES.

Active.   Paffive.
Audit-um, *to hear.*   Audít-u, *to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Prefent Tenfe.   Future in *rus.*
Audi-ens, *bearing.*   Auditú-rus, *about to bear.*

E   Declen.

Declension of VERBS PASSIVE.

Verbs paffive in *OR*, are thus declined.

1. Am-or, am-aris *vel* am-áre, amát-us fum *vel* fui, am-ári ; amát-us, amán-dus :   *to be loved.*

2. Mon-éor, mon-éris *vel* mon-ére, monit-us fum *vel* fui, mon-éri ; monit-us, monén-dus :   *to be advifed.*

3. Reg-or, reg-ĕris *vel* reg-ĕre, rect-us fum *vel* fui, reg-i ; rect-us. regén-dus :   *to be ruled.*

4. Aud-ior, aud-iris *vel* aud-ire, audit-us fum *vel* fui, aud-íri ; audí-tus, audién-dus :   *to be heard.*

Firft CONJUGATION.—Amor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Prefent Tenfe.—*am.*

Sing. Am-or,	*I am loved.*
am-áris, *v.* am-áre,	*thou art loved.*
am-átur,	*he is loved.*
Plur. Am-ámur,	*We are loved.*
am-amini,	*ye are loved.*
am-ántur,	*they are loved.*

2. Preterimperfect Tenfe.—*was.*

Sing. Am-ábar,	*I was loved.*
am-abáris, *v.* abáre,	*thou waft loved.*
am-abátur,	*he was loved.*
Plur. Am-abámur,	*We were loved.*
am-abámini,	*ye were loved.*
am-abántur,	*they were loved.*

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tenfe.—*have been.*

Sing. Amát-us fum *vel* fui,   *I have been loved.*
amat-us es, *v.* fuifti,   *thou haft been loved.*
amat-us eft, *v.* fuit,   *he hath been loved.*
Plur. Amat-i fumus, *v.* fuimus, *We have been loved.*
amat-i eftis, *v.* fuiftis,   *ye have been loved.*
amat-i funt, fuérunt *v.* ére, *they have been loved.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tenfe.---*had been.*

Sing. Amát-us eram, *v.* fueram, *I had been loved.*
amat-us eras, *v.* fueras,   *thou hadft been loved.*
amat-us erat, *v.* fuerat,   *he had been loved.*
Plur. Amat-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus, *We had been loved.*
amat-i erátis, *v.* fuerátis,   *ye had been loved.*
amat-i erant, *v.* fuerant,   *they had been loved.*

5. Future Tenfe.---*fhall, or, will be.*

Sing. Am-ábor,   *I fhall, or, will be loved.*
am-aberis, *v.* abere,   *thou fhalt, or, wilt be loved.*
am-abitur,   *he fhall, or, will be loved.*
Plur. Am-abimur,   *We fhall, or, will be loved.*
am-abimini,   *ye fhall, or, will be loved.*
am-abúntur,   *they fhall, or, will be loved.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
Prefent Tenfe.

Sing. Am-áre, am-átor,   *Be thou loved.*
am-étur, am-átor,   *let him be loved,*
Plur. Am-émur,   *Let us be loved.*
am-amini, am-aminor,   *be ye loved.*
am-éntur, am-ántor,   *let them be loved.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Prefent Tenfe.—*may, can, would, fhould be.*

Sing. Am-er,   *I may, or, can be loved.*
am-éris, *v.* am-ére,   *thou may'ft, or, can'ft be loved.*
am-étur,   *he may, or, can be loved.*
Plur. Am-émur,   *We may, or, can be loved.*
am-emini,   *ye may, or, can be loved.*
am-éntur,   *they may, or, can be loved.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing.	Am-árer,	*I might, or, could be loved.*
	am-aréris, *v.* arére,	*thou might'ft, or, could'ft be loved,*
	am-arétur,	*he might, or, could be loved.*
Plur.	Am-arémur,	*We might, or, could be loved.*
	am-arémini,	*ye might, or, could be loved.*
	am-arentur,	*they might, or, could be loved.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us fim, *v.* fuerim,	*I should have been loved.*
	amat-us fis, *v.* fueris,	*thou should'ft have been loved.*
	amat-us fit, *v.* fuerit,	*he should have been loved.*
Plur.	Amat-i fimus, *v.* fuerimus,	*We should have been loved.*
	amat-i fitis, *v.* fueritis,	*ye should have been loved.*
	amat-i fint, *v.* fuerint,	*they should have been loved.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us effem, *v.* fuiffem,	*I would have been loved.*
	amat-us effes, *v.* fuiffes,	*thou would'ft have been loved.*
	amat-us effet, *v.* fuiffet,	*he would have been loved.*
Plur.	Amat-i effémus, *v.* fuiffémus,	*We would have been loved.*
	amat-i effétis, *v.* fuiffétis,	*ye would have been loved.*
	amat-i effent, *v.* fuiffent,	*they would have been loved.*

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing.	Amát-us ero, *v.* fuero,	*I shall have been loved.*
	amat-us eris, *v.* fueris,	*thou shalt have been loved.*
	amat-us erit, *v.* fuerit,	*he shall have been loved.*
Plur.	Amat-i erimus *v.* fuerimus,	*We shall have been loved.*
	amat-i erítis, *v.* fuerítis,	*ye shall have been loved.*
	amat-i erunt, *v.* fuerint,	*they shall have been loved.*

The fubjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFIN-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-ári,   *to be loved.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amát-um esse, *vel,* fuisse,   *to have been loved.*

Future Tense.

Amát-um iri,   *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Amát-us,   *loved, or, being loved.*

The Future in *dus.*

Amán-dus,   *to be loved.*

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Second CONJUGATION.—Moneor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---*am.*

Sing.	Mon-eor,	*I am advised.*
	mon-éris, *vel* ére,	*thou art advised.*
	mon-étur,	*he is advised.*
Plur.	Mon-émur,	*We are advised.*
	mon-emini,	*ye are advised.*
	mon-éntur,	*they are advised.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was*

Sing.	Mon-ébar,	*I was advised.*
	mon-ebáris, *v.* ebáre,	*thou waſt advised.*
	mon-ebátur,	*he was advised.*
Plur.	Mon-ebámur,	*We were advised.*
	mon-ebamini,	*ye were advised.*
	mon-ebántur,	*they were advised.*

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Monit-us fum, *v.* fui, *I have been advifed.*
 monit-us es, *v.* fuifti, *thou haft been advifed.*
 monit-us eft, *v.* fuit, *he hath been advifed.*
Plur. Monit-i fumus, *v.* fuimus, *We have been advifed.*
 monit-i eftis, *v.* fuiftis, *ye have been advifed.*
 monit-i funt, fuérunt, *v.* fuére,*they have been advifed.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Monit-us eram, *v.* fueram, *I had been advifed.*
 monit-us eras, *v.* fueras, *thou hadft been advifed.*
 monit-us erat, *v.* fuerat, *he had been advifed.*
Plur. Monit-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus,*We had been advifed.*
 monit-i erátis, *v.* fuerátis, *ye had been advifed.*
 monit-i erant, *v.* fuerant, *they had been advifed.*

5. Future Tense.---*fhall, or, will be.*

Sing. Mon-ébor, *I fhall, or, will be advifed.*
 mon-eberis, *v.* ebere, *thou fhalt, or, wilt be advifed.*
 mon-ebitur, *he fhall, or, will be advifed.*
Plur. Mon-ebimur, *We fhall, or, will be advifed.*
 mon-ebimini, *ye fhall, or, will be advifed.*
 mon-ebuntur, *they fhall, or, will be advifed.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
Prefent Tenfe.

Sing. Mon-ére, mon-étor, *Be thou advifed.*
 mon-éatur, mon-étor, *let him be advifed.*
Plur. Mon-éamur, *Let us be advifed.*
 mon-emini, mon-eminor, *be ye advifed.*
 mon-eántur, mon-éntor, *let them be advifed.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.
1: Prefent Tenfe.---*may, can, would, fhould, be.*

Sing. Mon-ear, *I may, or, can be advifed.*
 mon-eáris, *v.* mon-eáre, *thou mayft, or, canft be advifed.*
 mon-eátur, *he may, or, can be advifed.*
Plur. Mon-eámur, *We may, or, can be advifed.*
 mon-eámini, *ye may, or, can be advifed.*
 mon-eántur, *they may, or, can be advifed.*

2. Preter-

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---*might, could, should be.*

Sing.	Mon-érer,	*I might, or, could be advised.*
	mon-eréris, *v.* erére,	*thou might'ſt, or, could'ſt be adviſed.*
	mon-erétur,	*he might, or, could be advised.*
Plur.	Mon-erémur,	*We might, or, could be advised.*
	mon-eremini,	*ye might, or, could be advised.*
	mon-eréntur,	*they might, or, could be advised.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.---*may, ſhould, have been.*

Sing.	Monit-us ſim, *v.* fuerim,	*I ſhould have been advised.*
	monit-us ſis, *v.* fueris,	*thou ſhouldſt have been advised.*
	monit-us ſit, *v.* fuerit,	*he ſhould have been advised.*
Plur.	Monit-i ſimus, *v.* fuerimus,	*We ſhould have been advised.*
	monit-i ſitis, *v.* fueritis,	*ye ſhould have been advised.*
	monit-i ſint, *v.* fuerint,	*they ſhould have been advised.*

. Preterpluperfect Tense.--*might, could, would, have been.*

Sing.	Monit-us eſſem, *v.* fuiſſem,	*I would have been advised.*
	monit-us eſſes, *v.* fuiſſes,	*thou wouldſt have been advised.*
	monit-us eſſet, *v.* fuiſſet,	*he would have been advised.*
Plur.	Monit-i eſſémus, *v.* fuiſſémus,	*We would have been advised.*
	monit-i eſſétis, *v.* fuiſſétis,	*ye would have been advised.*
	monit-i eſſent, *v.* fuiſſent,	*they would have been advised.*

5. Future Tense.---*ſhall have been.*

Sing.	Monit-us ero, *v.* fuero,	*I ſhall have been advised.*
	monit-us eris, *v.* fueris,	*thou ſhalt have been advised.*
	monit-us erit, *v.* fuerit,	*he ſhall have been advised.*
Plur.	Monit-i erimus, *v.* fuerimus,	*We ſhall have been advised.*
	monit-i eritis, *v.* fueritis,	*ye ſhall have been advised.*
	monit-i erint, *v.* fuerint,	*they ſhall have been advised.*

The ſubjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-éri,   *to be advised.*

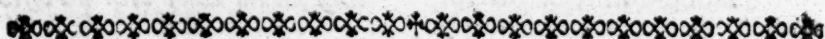### Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Monit-um esse, *vel*, suisse,   *to have been advised.*

Future Tense.

Monit-um iri,   *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Monit-us,   *advised, or, being advised.*

The Future in *dus*

Monéu-dus,   *to be advised.*

Third CONJUGATION.—Regor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.---*am.*

Sing.	Reg-or,	*I am ruled.*
	reg-eris, *v,* reg-ere,	*thou art ruled.*
	reg-itur,	*he is ruled.*
Plur.	Reg-imur,	*We are ruled.*
	reg-imini,	*ye are ruled.*
	reg-úntur,	*they are ruled.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.---*was.*

Sing.	Reg-ébar,	*I was ruled.*
	reg-ebáris, *v.* ebáre,	*thou wast ruled.*
	reg-ebátur,	*he was ruled.*
Plur.	Reg-ehámur,	*We were ruled.*
	reg-ebamini,	*ye were ruled.*
	reg-ebántur,	*they were ruled.*

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tenſe.—*have been.*

Sing.	Rect-us ſum, *v.* fui,	*I have been ruled.*
	rect-us es, *v.* fuiſti,	*thou haſt been ruled.*
	rect-us eſt, *v.* fuit,	*he hath been ruled.*
Plur.	Rect-i ſumus, *v.* fuimus,	*We have been ruled.*
	rect-i eſtis, *v.* fuiſtis,	*ye have been ruled.*
	rect-i ſunt, fuérunt, *v.* fuére,	*they have been ruled.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tenſe.—*had been.*

Sing.	Rect-us eram, *v.* fueram,	*I had been ruled.*
	rect-us eras, *v.* fueras,	*thou hadſt been ruled.*
	rect-us erat, *v.* fuerat,	*he had been ruled.*
Plur.	Rect-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus,	*We had been ruled.*
	rect-i erátis, *v.* fuerátis,	*ye had been ruled.*
	rect-i erant, *v.* fuerant,	*they had been ruled.*

5. Future Tenſe.—*ſhall, or, will be.*

Sing.	Reg ar,	*I ſhall, or, will be ruled.*
	reg-éris, *v.* reg-ére,	*thou ſhalt, or, wilt be ruled.*
	reg étur,	*he ſhall, or, will be ruled.*
Plur.	Reg-émur,	*We ſhall, or, will be ruled.*
	reg-emini,	*ye ſhall, or, will be ruled.*
	reg-éntur,	*they ſhall, or, will be ruled.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	Reg-ere, reg-itor,	*Be thou ruled.*
	reg-átur, reg-itor,	*let him be ruled.*
Plur.	Reg-ámur,	*Let us be ruled.*
	reg-imini, reg-iminor,	*be ye ruled.*
	reg ántur, reg-úntor,	*let them be ruled.*

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Preſent Tenſe.—*may, can, would, ſhould be.*

Sing.	Reg-ar,	*I may, or, can be ruled.*
	reg-áris, *v.* reg-áre,	*thou may'ſt, or, can'ſt be ruled.*
	reg átur,	*he may, or, can be ruled.*

F   Plur.

Plur. Reg-ámur,	We may, or, can be ruled.
reg-amini,	ye may, or, can be ruled.
reg-ántur,	they may, or, can be ruled.

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Reg-erer,	I might, or, could be ruled.
reg-eréris, *v.* reg-erére,	thou might'st, or, could'st be ruled.
reg-erétur,	he might, or, could be ruled.
Plur. Reg-erémur,	We might, or, could be ruled.
reg-eremini,	ye might, or, could be ruled.
reg-eréntur,	they might, or, could be ruled.

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing. Rect-us sim, *v.* fuerim,	I should have been ruled.
rect-us sis, *v.* fueris,	thou should'st have been ruled.
rect-us sit, *v.* fuerit,	he should have been ruled.
Plur. Rect-i simus, *v.* fuerimus,	We should have been ruled.
rect-i sitis, *v.* fueritis,	ye should have been ruled.
rect-i sint, *v* fuerint,	they should have been ruled.

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

Sing. Rect-us essem, *v.* fuissem,	I would have been ruled.
rect-us esses, *v.* fuisses,	thou would'st have been ruled.
rect-us esset, *v.* fuisset,	he would have been ruled.
Plur. Rect-i essémus, *v.* fuissémus,	We would have been ruled.
rect-i essétis, *v.* fuissétis,	ye would have been ruled
rect-i essent, *v.* fuissent,	they would have been ruled.

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Rect-us ero, *v.* fuero,	I shall have been ruled.
rect-us eris, *v.* fueris,	thou shalt have been ruled.
rect-us erit, *v.* fuerit,	he shall have been ruled.
Plur. Rect-i erimus, *v.* fuerímus,	We shall have been ruled.
rect-i erítis, *v.* fuerítis,	ye shall have been ruled.
rect-i erunt, *v.* fuerint,	they shall have been ruled.

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-i,   *to be ruled.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rect-um esse, *vel,* fuisse,   *to have been ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rect-um iri,   *to be about to be ruled.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Rect-us,   *ruled,* or, *being ruled.*

Participle of the future in *dus.*

Regén-dus,   *to be ruled.*

Fourth CONJUGATION.—Audior,
INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am.*

Sing. Aud-ior,   *I am heard.*
  aud-íris, *v.* aud-íre,   *thou art heard.*
  aud-itur,   *he is heard.*
Plur. Aud-ímur,   *We are heard.*
  aud-imini,   *ye are heard.*
  aud-iúntur,   *they are heard.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

Sing. Aud-iébar,   *I was heard.*
  aud-iebáris, *v.* aud-iebáre, *thou waſt heard.*
  aud-iebátur,   *he was heard.*

F 2   Plur.

Plur. Aud-iebámur,	*We were heard.*
aud-iebamini,	*ye were heard.*
aud-iebántur,	*they were heard.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Audít-us fum, *v.* fui,	*I have been heard.*
audit-us es, *v.* fuifti,	*thou haft been heard.*
audit-us eft, *v.* fuit.	*he hath been heard.*
Plur. Audit-i fumus, *v.* fuimus,	*We have been heard.*
audit-i eftis, *v.* fuiftis,	*ye have been heard.*
audit-i funt, fuérunt, *v.* fuére,	*they have been heard.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Audít-us eram, *v.* fueram,	*I had been heard.*
audit-us eras, *v.* fueras,	*thou hadft been heard.*
audit-us erat, *v.* fuerat,	*he had been heard.*
Plur. Audit-i erámus, *v.* fuerámus,	*We had been heard.*
audit-i erátis, *v.* fuerátis,	*ye had been heard.*
audit-i erant, *v.* fuerant,	*they had been heard.*

5. Future Tense.—*fhall,* or, *will be.*

Sing. Aud-iar,	*I fhall,* or, *will be heard.*
aud-iéris, *v.* aud-iére,	*thou fhalt,* or, *wilt be heard.*
aud-iétur,	*he fhall,* or, *will be heard.*
Plur. Aud-iémur,	*We fhall,* or, *will be heard.*
aud-iemini,	*ye fhall,* or, *will be heard.*
aud-iéntur,	*they fhall,* or, *will be heard.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.
Prefent Tenfe.

Sing. Aud-íre, aud-ítor,	*Be thou heard.*
aud-iátur, aud-ítor,	*let him be heard.*
Plur. Aud-iámur,	*Let us be heard.*
aud-imini, aud-iminor,	*be ye heard.*
aud-iántur, aud-iúntor,	*let them be heard.*

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing.	Aud-iar,	*I may. or, can be heard.*
	aud-iáris, *v.* audi-áre,	*thou may'st, or, can'st be heard.*
	aud-iátur,	*be may, or, can be heard.*
Plur.	Aud-iámur,	*We may, or, can be heard.*
	aud-iamini,	*ye may, or, can be heard.*
	aud-iántur,	*they may, or, can be heard.*

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing.	Aud-írer,	*I might, or, could be heard.*
	aud-iréris, *v.* aud-irére,	*thou might'st, or, could'st be heard.*
	aud-irétur,	*he might, or, could be heard.*
Plur.	Aud-irémur,	*We might, or, could be heard.*
	aud-iremini,	*ye might, or, could be heard.*
	aud-iréntur,	*they might, or, could be heard.*

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing.	Audit-us fim, *v.* fuerim,	*I should have been heard.*
	audit-us fis, *v.* fueris,	*thou should'st have been heard.*
	audit-us fit, *v.* fuerit,	*be should have been heard.*
Plur.	Audit-i fimus, *v.* fuerimus,	*We should have been heard.*
	audit-i fitis, *v.* fueritis,	*ye should have been heard.*
	audit-i fint, *v.* fuerint,	*they should have been heard.*

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have been.*

Sing.	Audit-us effem, *v.* fuiffem,	*I would have been heard.*
	audit-us effes, *v.* fuiffes,	*thou would'st have been heard.*
	audit-us effet, *v.* fuiffet,	*be would have been heard.*
Plur.	Audit-i effémus, *v.* fuiffémus,	*We would have been heard.*
	audit-i effétis, *v.* fuiffétis,	*ye would have been heard.*
	audit-i effent, *v.* fuiffent,	*they would have been heard.*

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing.	Audit-us ero, *v.* fuero,	*I shall have been heard.*
	audit-us eris, *v.* fueris,	*thou shalt have been heard.*
	audit-us erit, *v.* fuerit,	*be shall have been heard.*

Plur.

Plur. Audit-i erimus, *v.* fuerimus, *We shall have been heard.*
audit-i eritis, *v.* fueritis, *ye shall have been heard.*
audit-i erunt, *v.* fuerint, *they shall have been heard.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.
Present, and, Preterimperfect Tense.
Aud-íri, *to be heard.*

Preterperfect, and, Preterpluperfect Tense.
Audit-um esse, *vel,* fuisse, *to have been heard.*

Future Tense.
Audit-um íri, *to be about to be heard.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.
Audit-us, *heard,* or, *being heard.*

Participle of the Future in *dus.*
Audién-dus, *to be heard.*

Declension of VERBS IRREGULAR.

CERTAIN verbs vary from the general rule, and are formed in the manner following.

1. Possum, potes, potui, posse; potens. *to be able.*

2. Volo, vis, volui, velle; voléndi, voléndo, voléndum; volens: *to be willing.*

3. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; noléndi, noléndo, nolendum; nolens: *to be unwilling.*

Malo,

4 Malo, mavis, malui, malle; maléndi, maléndo, maléndum; malens : *to be more willing*, or, *to have rather*.

5 Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edĕre *vel* eſſe; edéndi, edéndo, edéndum; eſum, eſu; edens, eſúrus: *to eat*.

6. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; feréndi, feréndo, feréndum; latum, latu; ferens, latúrus: *to bear*, or, *ſuffer*.

7. Fio, fis, factus ſum *vel* fui, fieri; factus, faciendus: *to be made*, or, *done*.

8. Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus ſum *vel* fui, ferri; latus, feréndus : *to be borne*, or, *ſuffered*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Preſent Tenſe—*I am able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
Poſſum,	potes,	poteſt,	Poſſumus,	potéſtis,	poſſunt.
Volo,	vis,	vult,	volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,	nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	mavult,	malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Edo,	edis, *v.* es;	edit, *v.* eſt,	edimus,	editis, *v.* eſtis;	edunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert,	ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Fio,	fis,	fit,	fimus,	fitis,	fiunt.
Feror,	ferris, *v.* ferre;	fertur,	ferimur,	ferimini,	ferúntur.

2. Preterimperfect Tenſe.—*I was able*, &c.

Singular.			*Plural.*		
-Pot-eram,	eras,	erat,	erámus,	erátis,	erant.
Volé-bam,					
Nolé bam,					
Malé-bam,	bas,	bat,	bámus,	bátis,	bant.
Edé-bam,					
Feré-bam,					
Fie-bam,					
Fere-bar,	báris, *v.* báre;	bátur,	bámur,	bamini,	bántur.

3. Preter

3. Preterperfect Tenfe.—*I have been able*, &c.

Singular.			Plural.

Potu-i,
Volu-i,
Nolu-i,
Malu-i,   ifti,   it,   imus, iftis, érunt, *vel*, ére.
Ed-i,
Tul-i,

Fact-us,   fum,   es,   eft,   i fumus, eftis, funt, fuérunt.
                 v.   *v.*   *v.*   *v.*   *v.*   *v.*
Lat-us,   fui ; fuífti; fuit, fuimus; fuíftis ; fuére.

4. Preterpluperfect Tenfe.—*I had been able*, &c.

Singular.			Plural.

Potu-eram,
Volu eram,
Nolu-eram,
Malu-eram,   eras, erat, erámus, erátis, erant.
Ed-eram,
Tul-eram,

Fact-us,   eram, eras, erat, i erámus,   erátis,   erant.
                 v.   *v.*   *v.*   *v.*   *v.*   *v.*
Lat-us,   fueram;eras;erat, fuerámus ; fuerátis ; fuerant.

5. Future Tenfe.—*I shall*, or, *will be able*.

Singular.			Plural.

Pot-ero,   eris,   erit, erimus,   eritis,   erunt.
Vol-am,
Nol-am,
Mal-am,   es,   et, émus,   étis,   ent.
Ed-am,
Fer-am,
Fi-am,

Fer-ar, éris, *v.* ére ; étur, émur,   emini,   éntur.

IMPERA-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Obs. *Possum, volo, malo,* have no imperative mood.

Present Tense.—*be thou unwilling,* &c.

Singular.	Plural.
Noli, nolito.	nolíte, nolitóte.
Ede, edito, *vel,* Es, esto ;	edámus ; edite, editóte, *vel,* este,
Edat, edito, *vel,* esto.	estóte ; ed-ant, únto.
Fer, ferto ; ferat, ferto.	ferámus ; ferte, fertóte ; fer-ant, únto.
Fi, fito ; fiat, fito.	fiámus ; fite, fitote ; fiant, fiúnto.
Fer re, tor ; ferátur, fertor.	ferámur ; ferimini-, or ; ántur, úntor.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*I may be able,* &c.

Singular.		Plural.		
Poss-im, Vel-im, Nol-im, Mal-im,	is, it,	ímus,	ítis,	int,
Ed-am, Fer-am, Fi-am,	as at,	ámus,	átis,	ant,
Fer-ar, áris, *v.* áre ; átur.		ámur,	amini,	ántur.

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I might be able,* &c.

Singular.		Plural.		
Poss-em, Vell-em, Noll-em, Mall-em, Eder-em, *vel.* Ess-em, Ferr-em, Fier-em,	es, et,	émus,	etis,	ent,
Ferr-er, eris, *v.* ére ; étur.		émur,	emíni,	éntur.

G

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I should have been able*, &c.

Singular.		Plural.
Potu-erim, Volu-erim, Nolu-erim, Malu-erim, Ed-erim, Tul-erim, } eris. erit,		erimus, eritis, erint,
Fact-us, } fim, fis, fit,		i fimus, fitis, fint,
	v. *v.* *v.*	*v.* *v.* *v.*
Lat-us. } fue-rim; ris; rit.		fuerimus; fueritis ; fuerint.

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I might have been able*, &c.

Singular.		Plural.
Potu-iflem, Volu-iflem, Nolu-iflem, Malu-iflem, Ed-iflem, Tul-iflem, } iffes, iffet,		iffémus, iffétis, iffent,
Fact-us, } effem, effes, effet,		i effémus, effétis, effent,
	v. *v.* *v.*	*v.* *v.* *v.*
Lat-us, } fu-iffem ;iffes;iffet.		fuiffémus; fuiffétis ; fuiffént.

5. Future Tense.—*I shall have been able*, &c.

Singular.		Plural.
Potu-ero, Volu-ero, Nolu-ero, Malu-ero, Ed-ero, Tul-ero, } eris, erit,		erímus, erítis, erint,
Fact-us, } ero, eris, erit,		i erímus, erítis, erunt,
	v. *v.* *v.*	*v.* *v.* *v.*
Lat-us, } fue-ro; ris; rit.		fuerímus, fuerítis; fuerint.

INFINI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Prefent, and, Preterimperfect Tenfe.----*to be able,* &c.

Poffe.	Edere, *vel,* effe.
Velle.	Ferre.
Nolle.	Fieri.
Malle.	Ferri

Preterperf. and, Preterpluper. Tenfe.--*to have been able,* &c.

Potuiffe.	Ediffe.
Voluiffe.	Tuliffe.
Noluiffe.	Factum effe, *vel,* fuiffe.
Maluiffe.	Latum effe, *vel,* fuiffe.

Future Tenfe.—*to be about to eat,* &c.

Efúrum effe.	Factum iri.
Latúrum effe.	Latum iri.

Obf. Poffum, volo, nolo, malo, have no future Tenfe of the infinitive mood.

E O, to go, is alfo a verb irregular.

Eo, is, ivi, ire, itum, iens, iturus.

Indic. Mood.
Pref. T. { *Sing.* Eo, is, it. *Plur.* Imus, itis, eunt.

Preterim. { *Sing.* Ibam, ibas, ibat *Pl.* Ibámus, ibátis,
Tenfe, { (ibant.

Future T. *Sing.* Ibo, ibis, ibit, *Pl.* Ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.

Imperat M { *Sing.* I, ito; eát, ito. *Pl.* Eámus; ite, itóte;
{ (eant, eunto.

Potent. M. *Sing.* Eám, eás, eát. *Pl.* Eámus, eátis, eant;

Gerunds; Eundi, eundo, eundum.

Participle Pref. Tenfe. Iéns, *gen.* eúntis.

In all other moods and tenfes, *Eo,* is declined like *audio.*

Obf. In like manner are the compounds of *Eo* declined; alfo *queo* to be able, and *nequeo* to be unable, except that thefe two laft have no imperative mood or Gerunds.

G 2

DEFEC-

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

VERBS are called *defective*, that have only some particular Tenses and Persons, as,

Aio, *I say.*
 Indic. Mood. pref. tense. Sing. Aio, ais, ait *Pl.* Aiunt.
    Preterimp T. Sing. Aié-bam, bas, bat.
      Plur. Aie-bámus, batis, bant.
    Preterp T Sing. Aísti, *Plur.* Aístis.
 Imperative Mood, Sing. Ai.
 Potent. M. pref. T. Sing. Aias, aiat. *Pl.* Aiámus, aiánt.
 Participle pref. Tense, Aiens.
Ausim, *I dare.*
 Indic. or, *Potent. M. Sing.* Ausim, ausis, ausit.
     Pl. Ausint.
Ave, *Hail.*
 Imperative M. Sing. Ave, avéto. *Pl.* Aveté, avetóte.
 Infinitive M. Avére.
Salve, *God save you.*
 Indicat M. future T. Sing. Salvébis.
 Imperat M. Sing. Salve, salvéto. *Pl.* Salvéte, salvetote.
 Infin. M. Salvére.
Cedo, *Give me.*
 Imperat. M. Sing. Cedo. *Pl.* Cedite.
Faxo, *or,* Faxim, *I will,* or, *may do it ; pro* faciam. &c.
 Indic fut. or, *Pot. M. Sing.* Faxo, *vel,* faxim, faxis,
   faxit. *Pl.* Faximus, faxitis, faxint.
Quæso, *I pray.*
 Indic. M. pref. T. Sing. Quæso, quæfis, quæfit.
     Pl. Quæsúmus.
 Infin. M. Quæsére. *Participle* Quæsens.
Inquio, *or,* Inquam, *I say*
 Indic. M. pref. T Sing. Inquio, *vel,* in-quam, quis, quit.
    Pl. Inquímus, inquíunt.
 Preterimp. T. Sing. Inquiébat. *Pl.* Inquiébant.
 Preterp. T Sing. Inquisti.
 Future T. Sing. Inquies, inquiet.
        Imperat.

Imperat. Mood, Sing. Inque, inquiat. *Pl.* Inquite.
Participle, Inquiens.

Memini, *remember.*
Imperat. Mood, Sing. Memento. *Pl.* Mementote.

Cœpi, *begin.*
Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing. Cœpi, cœpifti.

Odi, *hate.*
Indic. M. Preterperf. T. Sing. Odi, odifti, odit.
                    Pl.   Oderunt.

Novi, *know,* and Memini *remember.* Thefe two verbs
have the tenfes only that are formed from the preterper-
fect tenfe of the indicative mood : as of
Memin-i are formed *memin-eram,·erim, iffem,-ero,-iffe.*
In like manner do *cœpi* and *odi* alfo form thefe tenfes.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

VERBS when expreffed in general ; and in Englifh
take the word *It* before them, are called *Imper-
fonals, as,*

It delighteth, *deleĉtat, delaĉtábat, deleĉtávit,* &c.
It becometh, *decet, decébat, aecuit.*
It is fought, *pugnátur, pugnabátur, pugnátum eft,* &c.
It feemeth, *videtur, videbatur, videbitur, vifum eft.*

OF A PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE is a part of fpeech derived from a
verb, and taketh part of a noun ; as, number, gen-
der, cafe, and declenfion : and part of a verb; as,
tenfe, and fignification.

There be four kinds of PARTICIPLES :

1. One of the prefent tenfe, which in Englifh ends in
ing, and in Latin in *ans,* or, *ens*; as, *loving* amans ;
teaching docens.

2. One of the future in *rus,* which fignifies a likeli-
hood, or defign of doing a thing : as, *amatúrus* to love,
or, about to love.

3. One

3. One of the preterperfect tense, which has generally a passive signification, and in English ends in *d*, *t*, or, *n*, as *lectus* read, *doctus* taught, *visus* seen.

4. One of the future in *dus*, which also has a passive signification, and expresses a future action, as, *amandus*, to be loved.

Note, All participles are declined like nouns adjective.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN adverb is a part of speech joined to verbs, adjectives, and nouns, to encrease or diminish their signification ; as, he speaks *well*; they write *badly*.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that joineth words and sentences together; as, my Father *and* my Mother.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before an other word ; as, *ad dextram*, on the right hand ; or else is joined in composition ; as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

THESE prepositions have an accusative case after them.

Ad, to, *or* at.	*Penès*, in the Power of.
Adversùm, Adversùs, against.	*Per*, by, *or*, through.
Ante, before.	*Ponè*, behind
Apud, at, *or*, near.	*Post*, after, *or*, since.
Circa, Circum, Circiter, about.	*Præter*, beside, *or*, except.
Cis, Citra, on this side.	*Prope*, nigh, *or*, near to.
Contra, against.	*Propter*, for, *or*, because of.
Erga, toward.	*Secundùm*, according to.
Extra, without.	*Secus*, by, *or*, along.
Infra, beneath.	*Supra*, above.
Inter, between, *or*, among.	*Trans*, on the farther side.
Intra, within.	*Versùs*, toward.
Juxta, beside, *or*, nigh to.	*Ultra*, beyond.
Ob, for, *or*, because of.	*Usque*, until.

Obf.

Obf. Versùs is set after its case; as, *Londinum versùs,* towards London.

Likewise *penès* and *usque,* may be so placed.

The Prepositions following have an Ablative case after them.

A, Ab, Abs, from, *or,* by.
Absque, without.
Coram, before, *or,* in presence of.
Cum, with.
De, of, *or,* from.
E, Ex, of, from, *or,* out of.

Palam, openly.
Præ, before, *or,* in comparison of.
Pro, for.
Sine, without.
Tenus, up to, *or,* as far as.

Obf Tenus is set after its case; as, *portâ tenus,* as far as the gate; and in the plural number the noun is commonly put in the genitive case; as, *aurium tenus,* up to the ears.

The Prepositions following serve to both cases.

Clam, unknown to; as, *clam patrem,* or *patre,* without my father's knowledge.

In, for *into,* signifying motion, has an accusative case: as, *Eo in urbem,* I go into the city.

In, for *in* only, serves to the ablative case: as, *In te spes est* my hope is in thee.

Sub : as, *sub noctem,* a little before night.
       sub judice lis est, the matter is before the judge.

Subter : as, *subter terram,* under the earth.
       subter aquâ, under the water.

Super : as, *super lapidem,* upon a stone.
       super viridi fronde, upon a green bough.

Of an INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a part of speech, which betokeneth a sudden motion of the mind, be it grief, or joy, or other passion.

The

The THREE CONCORDS explained.

THERE are three concords, or, agreements in Latin.

1. Between the nominative cafe and the verb.
2. Between the fubftantive and the adjective.
3. Between the antecedent and the relative.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

A VERB agreeth with its nominative cafe, in number and perfon;

In order to find out the nominative cafe, afk the queftion *who*, or, *what*, with the verb; and the word that anfwereth to the queftion, is the nominative cafe to the verb; as, *who reads? who regards not?*

The *mafter* reads, but *ye* regard not.
Præceptor [b] *legit*, [a] *vos vero* [b] *negligitis*.

Sometimes an infinitive mood, or a fentence, is the nominative cafe to a verb; and fometimes the fubftantive to an adjective, and in this cafe the adjective and the relative muft be in the neuter gender: as,

Diluculo [a] *jurgere faluberrimum* [b] *eft*.
To rife betimes in the morning is moft wholefome.

[a] *In tempore veni quod omnium eft primum.*
I came in feafon, which is the chiefeft thing of all.

Many nominative cafes fingular, have a verb plural, which agrees with the nominative cafe of the moft worthy perfon; *And note*, That the firft perfon is more worthy than the fecond, and the fecond more worthy than the third: as,

[a] *Ego et* [b] *tu* [c] *fumus in tuto*.
I and thou are in fafety.

The fubftantive which cometh next after the verb, and anfwereth to the queftion *whom*, or, *what*, made by the verb, fhall commonly be the accufative cafe:
except

except the verb, by some particular rule requires another case after it : as,

Si cupis ᵃ *placēre* ᵇ *magiſtro,* ᵃ *utere* ᵇ *diligentiâ.*
you desire to please the master, use diligence.

Obſ. In this Example *magiſtro* is the dative, and *diligentiâ* the ablative caſe, according to rule.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

WHEN you have an adjective, aſk this queſtion, *who,* or, *what ?* with the adjective ; and the word that anſwereth to the queſtion, ſhall be the ſubſtantive to the adjective.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with its ſubſtantive in caſe, gender, and number : as,

ᵃ *Amicus* ᵇ *certus in* ᵃ *re* ᵇ *incertâ cernitur.*
A ſure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.

Obſ. 1. The maſculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter. *Alſo note,* that in things without life, the neuter gender is moſt worthy : and in this caſe, though the ſubſtantive, or antecedent, be of the maſculine or feminine gender, and not of the neuter, yet may the adjective, or relative, be put in the neuter gender : as,

ᵃ *Arcus et* ᵃ *calami ſunt* ᵇ *bona.*
The bow and arrows are good.
ᵃ *Arcus et* ᵃ *calami* ᵇ *quæ fregiſti.*
The bow and arrows *which* thou haſt broken.

Obſ. 2. Many ſubſtantives ſingular, will have an adjective plural ; which adjective ſhall agree with the ſubſtantive of the moſt worthy gender : as,

ᵃ *Rex et* ᵃ *regina* ᵇ *beati.*
The king and the queen are bleſſed.

Alſo, When in Engliſh, the word *thing* is put with an adjective, you may in Latin leave out the ſubſtantive, and

H

put

put the adjective in the neuter gender : as,

Multa me impedierunt.

Many *things* have hindered me.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

WHEN you have a relative, afk this queftion, *who,* or, *what?* with the verb; and the word, that anfwereth to the queftion, fhall be the antecedent to the relative.

The relative agreeth with its antecedent in gender, number, and perfon : as,

ᵃ *Vir fapit,* ᵇ *qui pauca loquitur.*

The man is wife, *who* fpeaketh few words.

Obf. 1. If the relative refers to two antecedents, or more, then it fhall be put in the plural number : as,

ᵃ *Tu multum dormis, et fapè* ᵃ *potas;* *quæ* ᵇ *ambo funt corpori inimica.*

Thou fleepeft much, and drinkeft often ; *both which things* are naught for the body.

Obf. 2. When the Englifh word *that,* may be turned into *who,* or, *which,* it is a relative ; otherwife it is a conjunction, expreffed in Latin by *quòd,* or *ùt* ; and in making Latin, the conjunction may be put away, by turning the nominative cafe to the verb, into the accufative ; and the verb into the infinitive Mood : as,

Gaudeo ᵃ *quòd tu bene* ᵇ *vales* ; or, *gaudeo* ᵃ *te bene* ᵇ *valere.*

I am glad *that* thou art in good health.

A PARADIGM or general TABLE of VERBS through-out the feveral Moods and Tenfes, by which all Verbs Regular are formed according to their refpective Conjugations.

1. The ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Prefent Tenfe ; *do, am.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Conjug. 1.	o, as, at.	ámus, átis, ant.
2.	eo, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
3.	o, is, it.	ímus, itis, unt.
4.	io, is, it.	ímus, ítis, iunt.

Preterimperfect Tenfe; *did, was.*

Conjug. 1.	ábam, ábas, ábat.	abámus, abátis, ábant.
2. 3.	ébam, ébas, ébat.	ebámus, ebátis, ébant.
4.	iebam, iébas, iébat.	iebámus, iebátis, iébant

Preterperfect Tenfe ; *have.* *

Conjug. 1. 2. 3. 4.	} i, ifti, it.	imus, iftis, érunt, *or* ére.

Preterpluperfect Tenfe ; *had.*

Conjug. 1. 2. 3. 4.	} eram, eras, erat.	erámus, erátis, erant.

Future Tenfe ; *fhall or will.*

Conjug. 1.	ábo, ábis, ábit.	abimus, abitis, ábunt.
2.	ébo, ébis, ébit.	ebimus, ebitis, ébunt.
3.	am, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
4.	iam, ies, iet.	iémus, iétis, ient.

Imperative Mood ; *let.*

Conjug. 1.	a, áto ; et, áto.	émus; áte, atóte; ent, ánto.
2.	e, éto; eat, éto.	eámus; éte, etóte; eant, énto.
3.	e, ito ; at, ito.	ámus; ite, itóte; ant, únto.
4.	i, íto ; iat, íto.	iámus; ite, itóte; iant, iúnto.

* The feveral Terminations of this Tenfe are the fame in the four Con-jugations; and note, the Preterpluperfect Tenfe that next follows, as alfo other Tenfes of the Potential and Infinitive Moods are derived from this Preter-perfect Tenfe, as is obferved Page 22.

Potential

Potential or *Subjunctive Mood.*

Pre*sent Ten*se ; *may,* or *can.*

Conjug. 1. em, es, et.	émus, étis, ent.
2. eam, eas, eat.	eámus, eátis, eant.
3. am, as, at.	ámus, átis, ant.
4. iam, ias, iat.	iámus, iátis, iant.

Preterimperfe*ct Ten*se ; *might, could, should.*

Conjug. 1. arem, áres, áret.	arémus, arétis, árent.
2. 3. érem, éres, éret.	erémus, erétis, érent.
4. írem, íres, íret.	irémus, irétis, irent.

Preterperfe*ct Ten*se ; *should have, may have.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. erim, eris, erit.	erimus, eritis, erint.

Preterpluperfe*ct Ten*se ; *would, might, could have.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. íssem, ísses, ísset.	issémus, issétis, íssent.

Future Ten*se ; *shall have.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. ero, eris, erit.	erímus, erítis, erint.

Infinitive Mood.

*Pre*sent and *Preterimp.* 1. āre. 2. ēre, 3. ĕre. 4. īre.
Preterp. and *preterplup.* isse.
Future, rum e*s*se, *vel* fui*s*se.

Gerunds. di, do, dum.
Supines. um, u.
*Participle of the pre*sent *Ten*se. 1. ans ; 2. ens ; 3. ens ; 4. iens.
Participle future in rus. rus.

2. PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Pre*sent Ten*se ; *am.*

Singular.	Plural.
Conjug. 1. or; áris, *or* áre ; átur.	ámur, amini, ántur.
2. eor; éris, *or* ére ; étur.	émur, emini, éntur.
3. or; eris, *or* ere; itur.	imur, imini, úntur.
4. ior; íris, *or* íre; ítur.	imur, imini, iúntur.

Preter-

Preterimperfect Tense; *was.*

Conjug.		
1.	ábar; abáris, *or* ab-áre; abátur.	abámur, abamini, abántur.
2. 3.	ébar; ebáris, *or* eb-áre; ebátur.	ebámur, ebamini, ebántur.
4.	iébar; iebáris, *or* iebáre; iebátur.	iebámur, iebamini, iebantur.

Preterperfect Tense; *have been.*

Conjug. 1. 2. 3. 4.		
	us fum, *or* fui; es, *or* fuifti; eft, *or* fuit.	i fumus, *or* fuimus; i eftis, *or* fuiftis; i funt, fuérunt, *or* fuére.

Preterpluperfect Tense; *had been.*

Conjug. 1. 2. 3. 4.		
	us eram, *or* fueram; eras, *or* fueras; erat *or* fuerat.	i erámus, *or* fuerámus; erátis, *or* fuerátis; erant, *or* fuerant.

Future Tense; *fhall,* or, *will be.*

Conjug.		
1.	ábor; aberis, *or* ab-ere; abitur.	abimur, abimini, abúntur.
2.	ébor; eberis, *or* eb-ere; ebitur.	ebimur, ebimini, ebúntur.
3.	ar; éris, *or* ére; étur.	émur, emini, éntur.
4.	iar; iéris, *or* iére; iétur.	iémur, iemini, iéntur.

Imperative Mood; *let.*

Conjug.		
1.	áre, átor; étur, átor.	émur; amini, aminor; éntur, ántor.
2.	ére, étor; eátur, étor.	eámur; emini, eminor; eántur, éntor.
3.	ere, itor; átur, itor.	ámur; imini, iminor; ántur, úntor.
4.	íre, ítor; iátur, ítor.	iámur; imini, iminor; iántur, iúntor.

Potential or *Subjunctive Mood.*

Present Tense ; *may,* or, *can be.*

Singular.   Plural.

Conjug. 1. er; éris *or* ére; étur. émur, emini, éntur.

2. ear; eáris *or* eáre ; eámur, eamini, eántur.
eátur.

3. ar; áris *or* áre átur. ámur, amini, ántur.

4. iar; iáris, *or* iáre ; iámur, iamini, íantur.
iátur.

Preterimperfect Tense ; *might, could, should be.*

Conjug. 1. árer; aréris, *or* a- arémur, aremini, aréntur.
rére ; arétur.

2. 3. erer; eréris, *or* e- erémur, eremini, eréntur
rére ; erétur.

4. írer; iréris, *or* irére; irémur, iremini, iréntur.
irétur.

Preterperfect Tense ; *may,* or, *should have been.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. us sim, *or* fuerim; sis, si símus, *or* fuerimus; sitis, *or*
or fueris ; sit, *or,* fueritis; sint, *or* fuerint.
fuerit.

Preterpluperfect Tense ; *would, might, could have been.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. us essem, *or* fuissem ; si essémus, *or* fuissemus; ef-
esses, *or* fuisses ; sétis, *or* fuissétis; essent,
esset, *or* fuisset. *or* fuissent.

Future Tense ; *shall have been.*

Conj. 1. 2. 3. 4. us éro, *or* fuero ; eris, si erímus, *or* fuerímus ; eri-
or fueris ; erit *or* tis, *or* fuerítis; erunt, *or*
fuerit. fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and *Preterimperf.* 1. ári. 2. éri. 3. i. 4. íri.
Preterperf. and *Preterpluperf.* um esse, *or* fuisse.
Future. um iri, *or* fóre.
Participle of the Preterp. Tense. us.   *Future in dus.* dus.